

BookletChart™

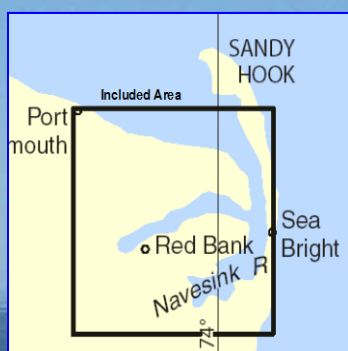
Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers

NOAA Chart 12325

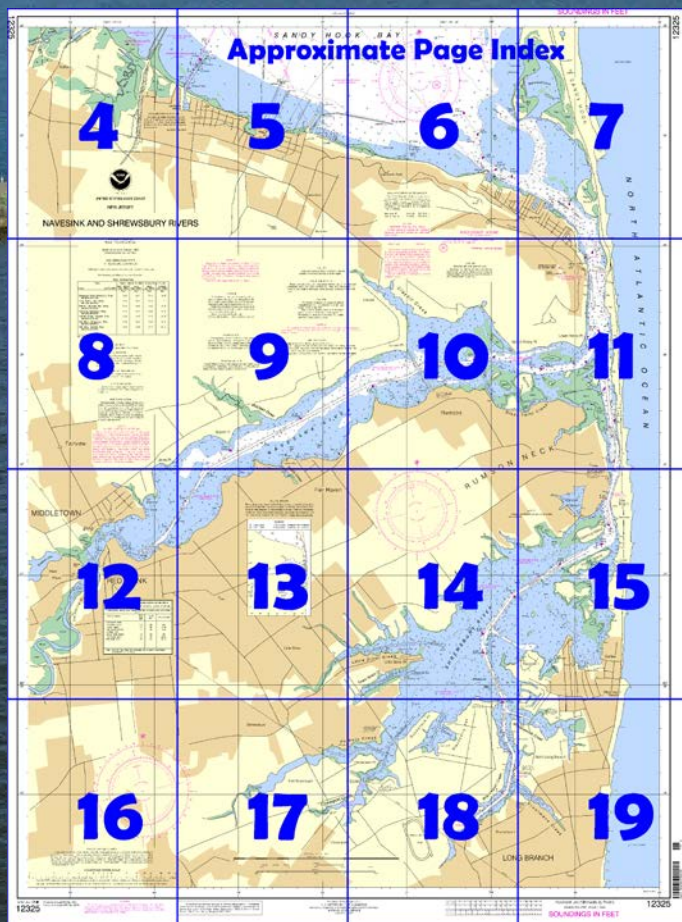


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12325>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Shrewsbury River and Navesink River empty through a common entrance into the southern extremity of Sandy Hook Bay eastward of the Highlands of Navesink. A Federal project provides depths of 12 feet from Sandy Hook Bay to a point just above the bascule bridge at Highlands, thence 9 feet in Shrewsbury River to the Branchport Avenue Bridge at Long Branch, about 7.4 miles above the mouth. The Navesink River

has a project depth of 6 feet from where it connects with the Shrewsbury River to the head of the project at Red Bank, about 4.9 miles above the mouth. (See Notice to Mariners and the latest editions of charts for controlling depths.)

Caution.—All submarine cables within the area in about 40°24'12"N.,

73°59'00"W., in Shrewsbury River have been abandoned. Mariners are cautioned that the cables remain in place.

No-Discharge Zone.—The State of New Jersey, with the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency, has established a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) in the waters of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers. The NDZ extends south from the Highlands/Route 36 Bridge and covers all waters of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers (see chart for limits). Within the NDZ, discharge of sewage, whether treated or untreated, from all vessels is prohibited. Outside the NDZ, discharge of sewage is regulated by **40 CFR 140** (see chapter 2).

Currents.—At Highlands bridge, the currents have a velocity of about 2.6 knots. At Sea Bright bridge the velocity is about 1.6 knots.

Ice.—Navigation in Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers is generally suspended because of ice from December to March, inclusive.

Supplies.—Gasoline, lubricants, marine supplies, and provisions can be obtained at most of the towns along the shores of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers.

Communications.—Railroad, ferry, or bus connects with New York to points on the New Jersey coast.

Highlands is a summer resort on the west side of Shrewsbury River 1.5 miles inside the entrance. There are good small-craft facilities here. (See the small-craft facilities tabulation on chart 12324 for services and supplies available.)

The railroad bridge across Shrewsbury River at Highlands is in ruins; caution is advised. In 2010, the State Route 36 highway bridge (Highlands Bridge) 100 yards above the railroad bridge had been removed and a fixed bridge with a design clearance of 65 feet was under construction to replace the bascule bridge. The fender system from the center pier of the railroad bridge to the east side of the highway bascule opening is continuous. The east side of the river northward of the bridge and the west side 0.3 mile southward of the bridges are used as anchorages for small craft.

Caution.—Caution should be exercised at the junction of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers, about 0.6 mile southward of the State Route 36 highway bridge at Highlands, to avoid the submerged stone jetty. Craft entering Navesink River should pass westward of the lighted junction buoy. The submerged jetty is marked by three seasonal buoys. The State Route 520 highway bridge (Sea Bright Bridge) over Shrewsbury River between **Rumson** and **Sea Bright** has a bascule span with a clearance of 15 feet at the abutment. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.755**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.)

Small-craft facilities.—There are numerous small-craft facilities at Sea Bright. (See the small-craft facilities tabulation on chart 12324 for services and supplies available.)

Pleasure Bay, at the southeast end of Shrewsbury River, is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 25 feet. **Branchport** is a small town on the east side of Pleasure Bay at the head of navigation.

Small-craft facilities.—There are numerous small-craft facilities in Pleasure Bay. (See the small-craft facilities tabulation on chart 12324 for services and supplies available.)

The privately dredged and marked channels in **Little Silver Creek**, **Town Creek**, **Oceanport Creek**, **Parker Creek**, and **Blackberry Creek** had controlling depths of about 5 feet in 1965-67.

A fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 24 feet crosses the westerly part of Shrewsbury River, just eastward of its junction with Parker and Oceanport Creeks.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Norfolk

Commander
5th CG District
Norfolk, VA

(575) 398-6231

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 2 and 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, Massachusetts or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, New York.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

TIDAL INFORMATION

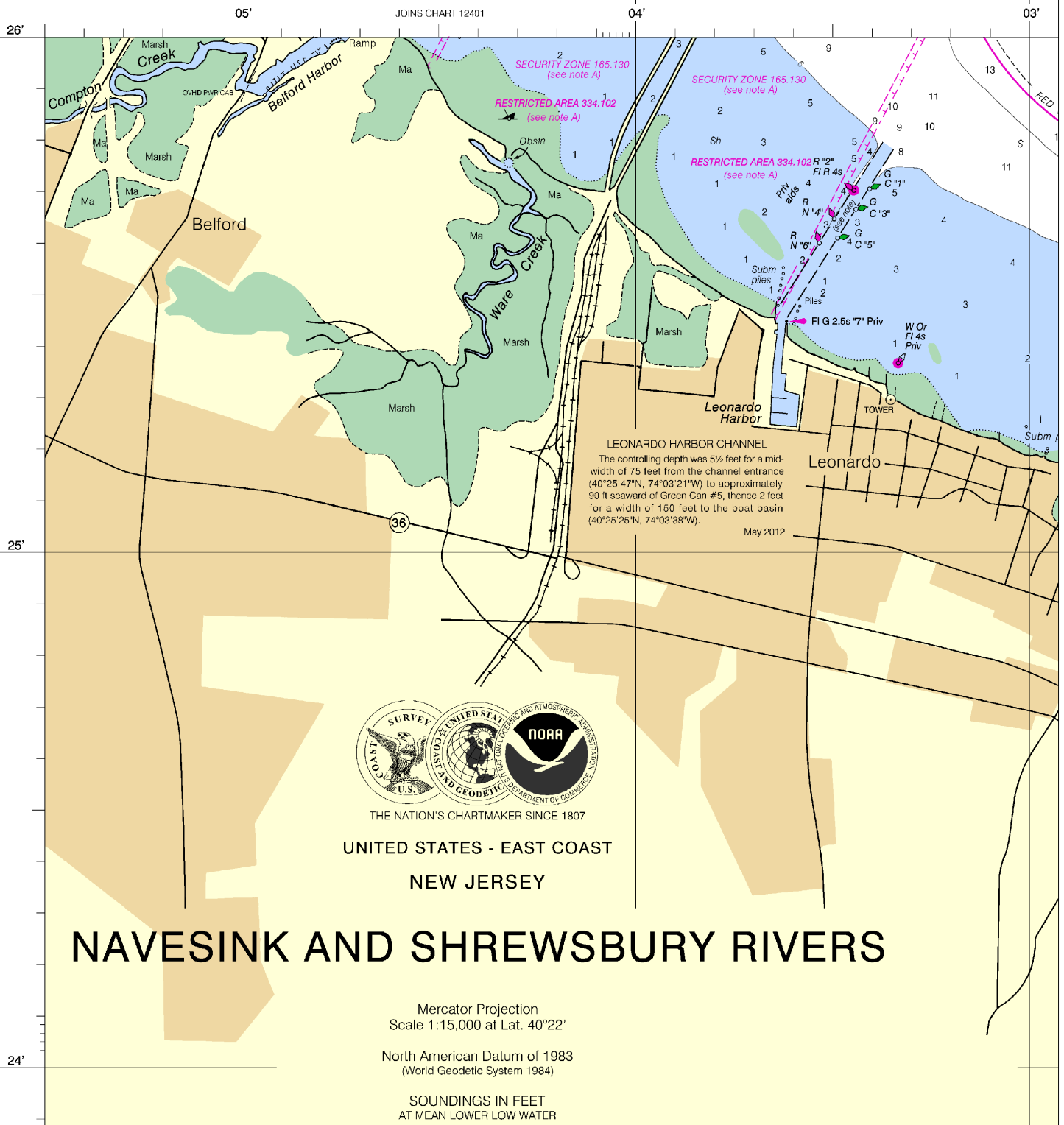
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Atlantic Highlands	(40°25'N/74°02'W)	5.2	4.9	0.2
Highlands, Shrewsbury River	(40°24'N/73°59'W)	4.7	4.4	0.2
Sea Bright, Shrewsbury River	(40°22'N/73°59'W)	3.6	3.3	0.2
Gooseneck Point, Shrewsbury River	(40°20'N/74°01'W)	3.0	2.7	0.1
Oceanic Bridge, Navesink River	(40°23'N/74°01'W)	3.8	3.5	0.1
Red Bank, Navesink River	(40°21'N/74°04'W)	3.9	3.6	0.1
Long Branch	(40°18'N/73°59'W)	4.9	4.6	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

(Aug 2008)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12325



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW JERSEY

NAVESINK AND SHREWSBURY RIVERS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 40°22'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Atlantic Highlands		feet: 4.9	feet: 4.4	feet: 4.2
Highlands, Shrewsbury River		feet: 4.4	feet: 4.4	feet: 4.2
Shrewsbury River		feet: 4.4	feet: 4.4	feet: 4.2

Joins page 8

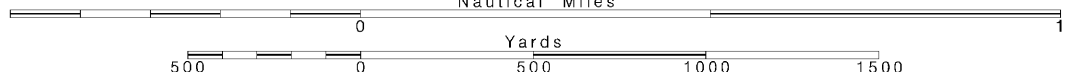
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light supplemental information concerning navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects navigation are not indicated on this chart. Local Notice to Mariners.

Printed at reduced scale.

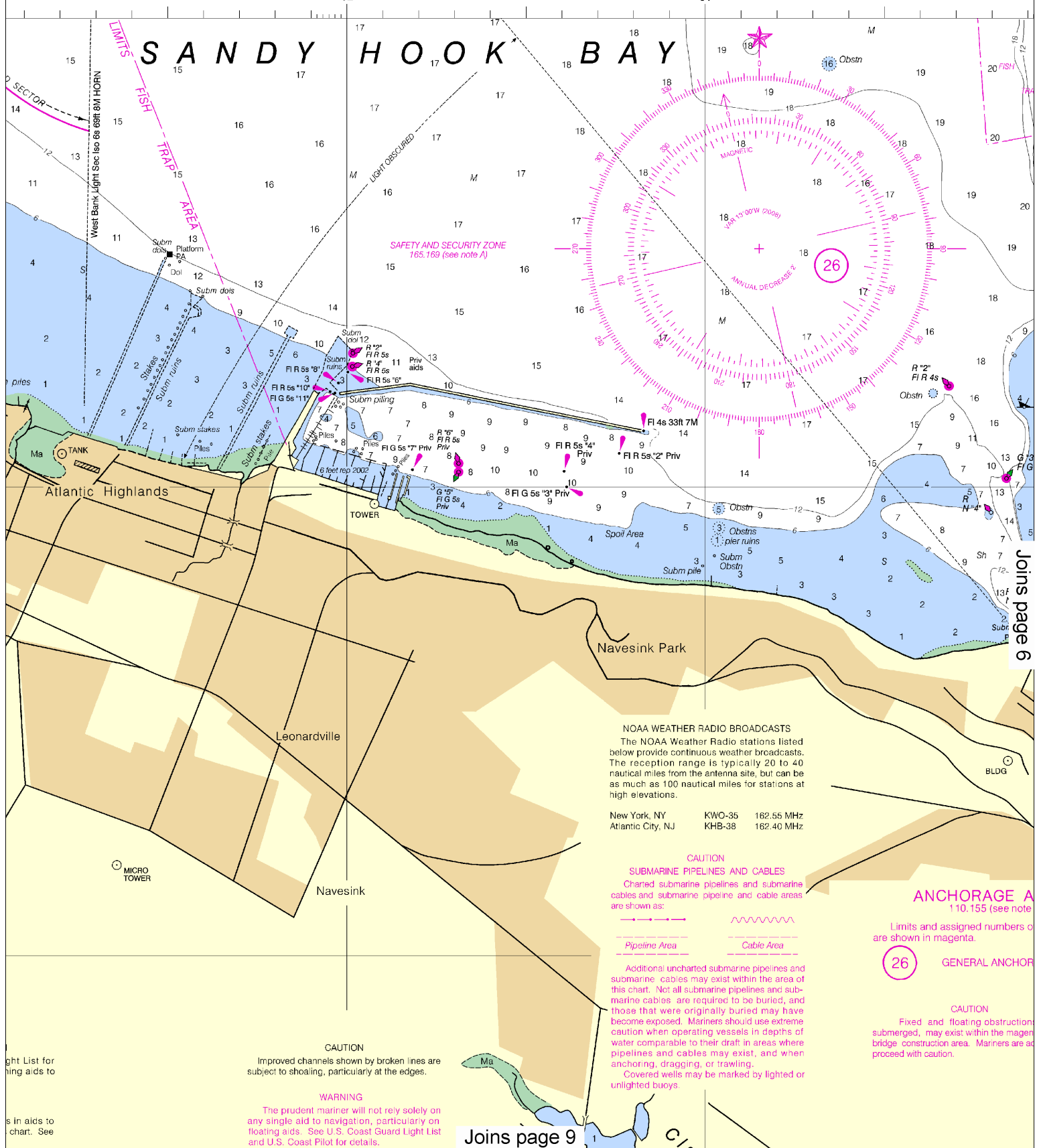
SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

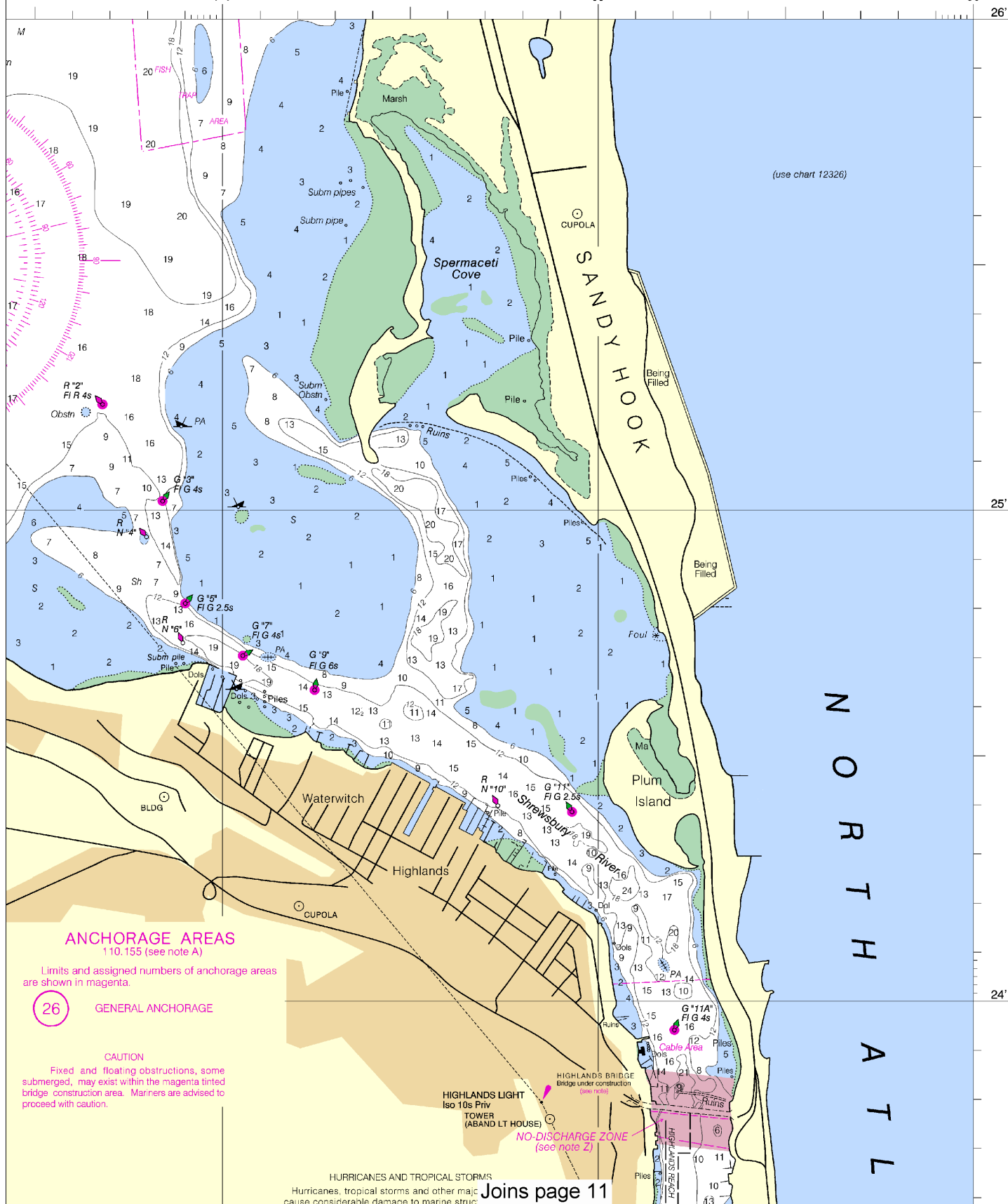


4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 5112 12/18/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 5212 12/29/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1112 11/30/2012.

NAVESINK AND SHREWSBURY RIVERS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 40°22'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Atlantic Highlands		(40°25'N/74°02'W)	5.2	4.9	0.2
Highlands, Shrewsbury River		(40°24'N/73°59'W)	4.7	4.4	0.2
Sea Bright, Shrewsbury River		(40°22'N/73°59'W)	3.6	3.3	0.2
Gooseneck Point, Shrewsbury River		(40°20'N/74°01'W)	3.0	2.7	0.1
Oceanic Bridge, Navesink River		(40°23'N/74°01'W)	3.8	3.5	0.1
Red Bank, Navesink River		(40°21'N/74°04'W)	3.9	3.6	0.1
Long Branch		(40°18'N/73°59'W)	4.9	4.6	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Aug 2008)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 2 and 3 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 2 and 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, Massachusetts or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, New York. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.401" northward and 1.500" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light supplemental information concerning navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in navigation are not indicated on this chart. During some winter months or when covered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. Refer to U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio aids to marine navigation can be found in U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publications. Radio direction-finder bearings to or from broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus: (○) (Accurate location) (○) (Approximate location)

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on floating aids to navigation. Individual reflector identification on these aids is omitted from this chart.

Fairview

Joins page 12

Jones Pt

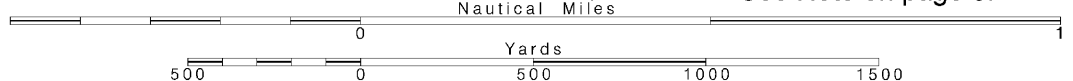
Guyon Pt

Blossom

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

MICRO
TOWER

Navesink

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas
are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and
submarine cables may exist within the area of
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-
marine cables are required to be buried, and
those that were originally buried may have
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme
caution when operating vessels in depths of
water comparable to their draft in areas where
pipelines and cables may exist, and when
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or
unlighted buoys.

ANCHORAGE A

110.155 (see note)

Limits and assigned numbers of
are shown in magenta.

26

GENERAL ANCHOR

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions
submerged, may exist within the magenta
bridge construction area. Mariners are ad-
vised to proceed with caution.

Light List for
aiding aids to

is in aids to
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For details

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If this chart
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buoys are
Light List.

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dual radar
has been

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the
National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or
to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone com-
munication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or
vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the
entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION
FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES
Mariners are warned that numerous stakes and fishing structures,
some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are
not charted unless known to be permanent.
Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some
areas, and those limits are shown thus:
Fish traps have been reported in Sandy Hook Bay outside the
fish trap areas.

Locust

Claypit Creek

Locust Pt

SAFETY AND SECURITY ZONE
165.169 (see note A)

FAIR HAVEN REACH

OCEANIC BRIDGE
BASCULE BRIDGE
HOR CL 76 FT
VERT CL 22 FT

Rumson

McClees Creek

NAVESINK RIVER

Lewis Pt

Fourth Creek

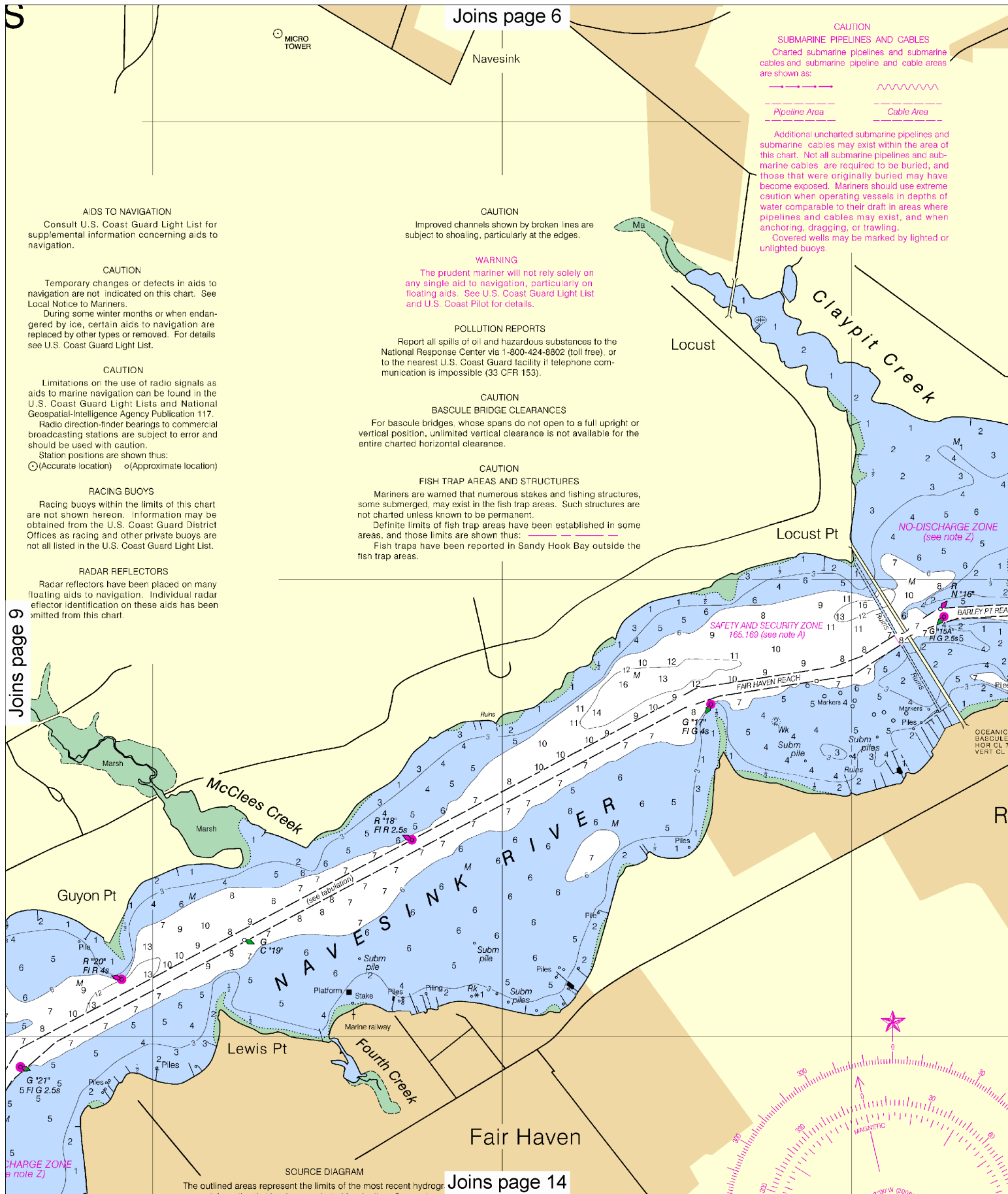
Fair Haven

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic

Joins page 13

Joins page 10



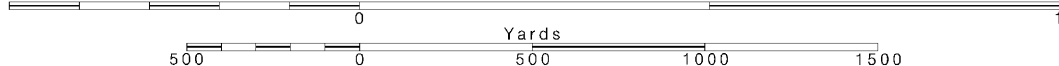
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



110.155 (see note A)

26

GENERAL ANCHORAGE

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

HIGHLANDS LIGHT
Iso 10s Priv
TOWER
(ABAND LIT HO)

HIGHLANDS BRIDGE
Bridge under construction
(see note)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

Lower Rocky Pt

Upper Rocky Pt

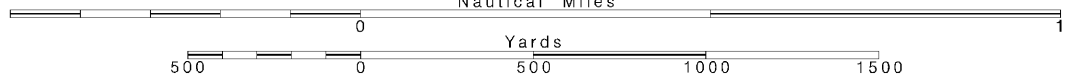
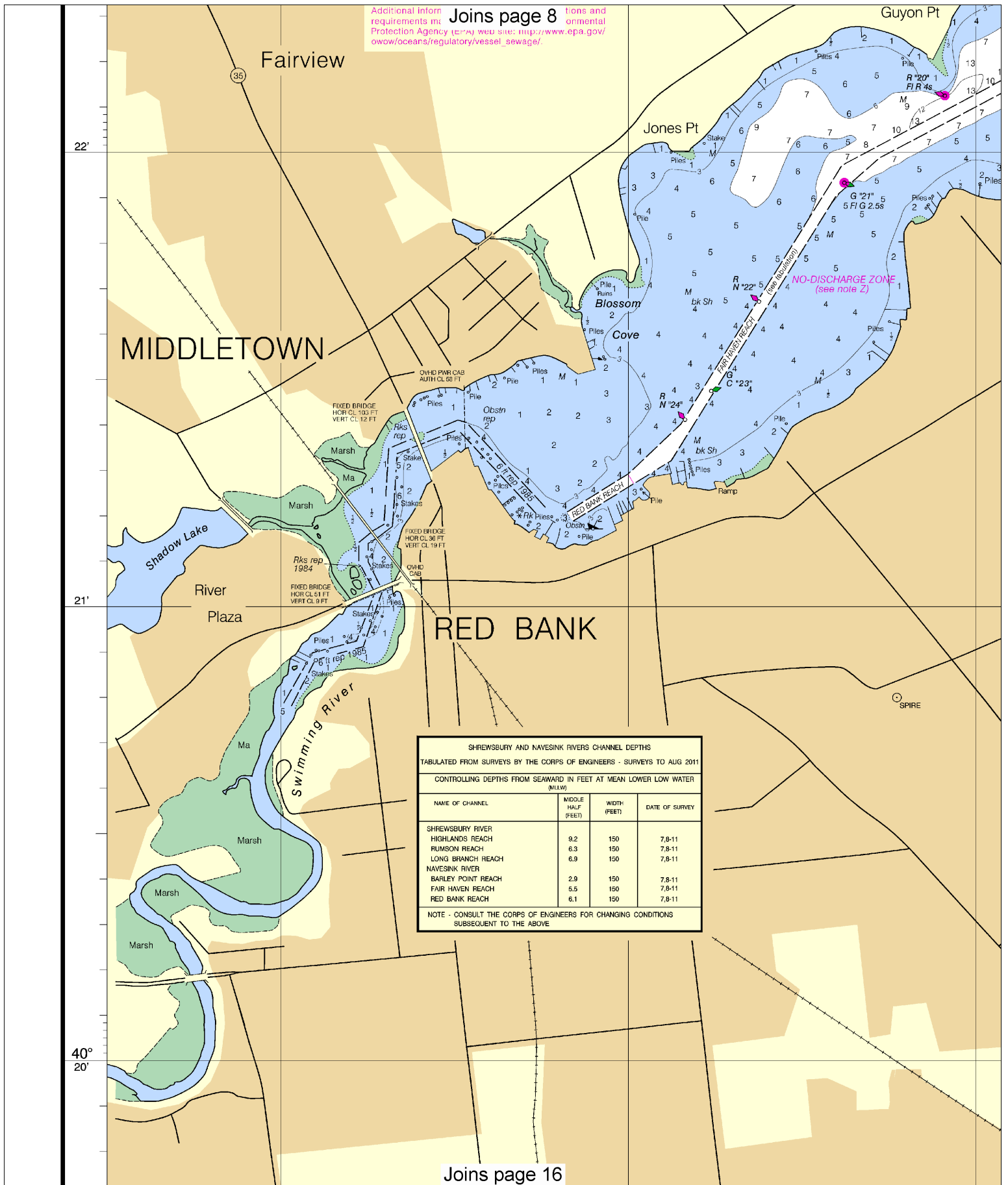
Rumson

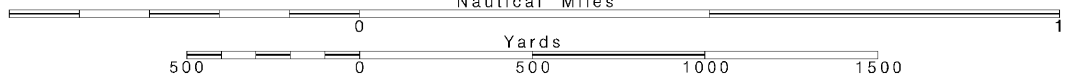
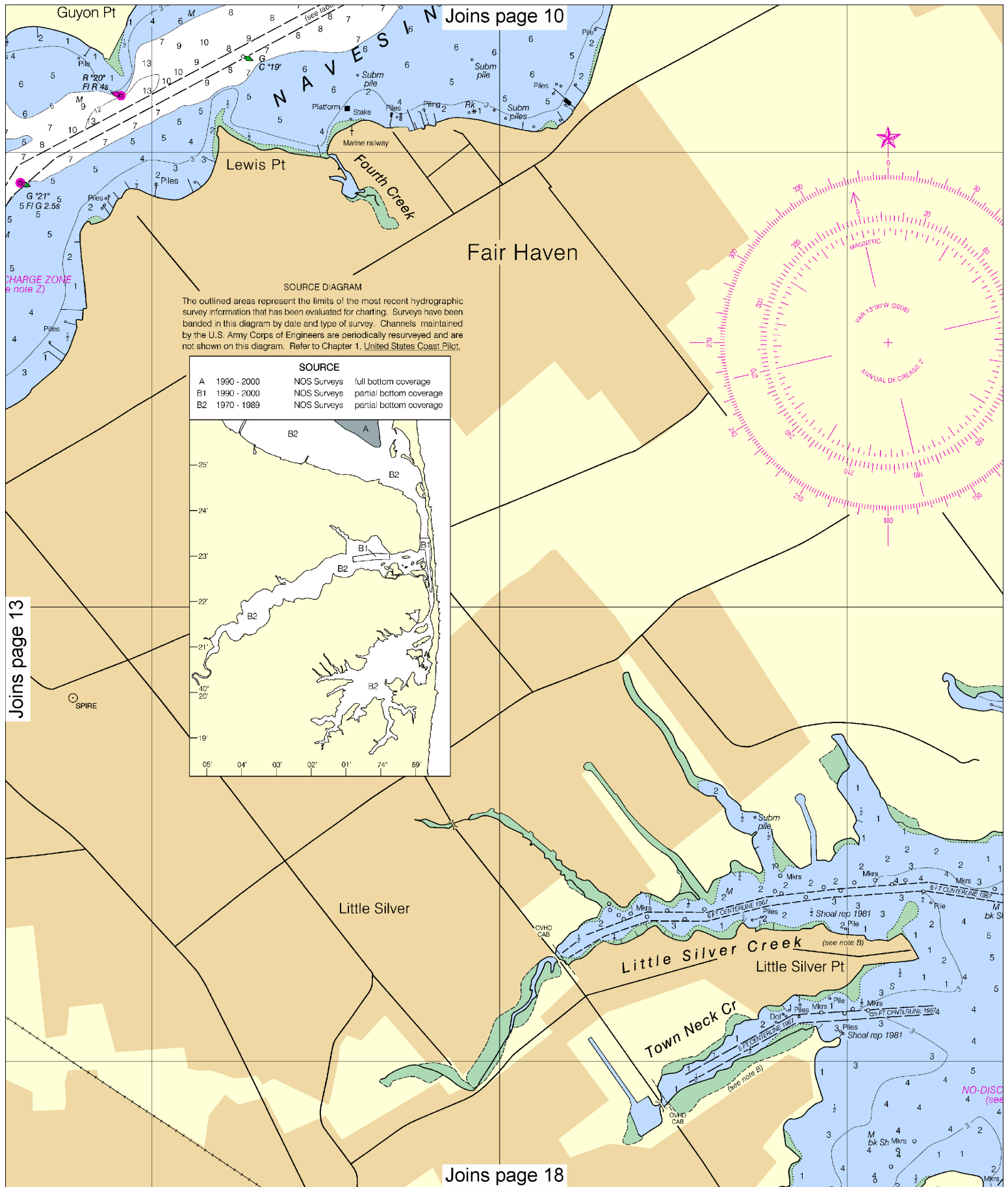
A map of Black Point Creek, showing the location of the OVID cable. The creek is depicted as a blue line flowing through a green area. A label 'OVID CABLE' points to a specific location on the creek. The creek is labeled 'Black Point Creek'.

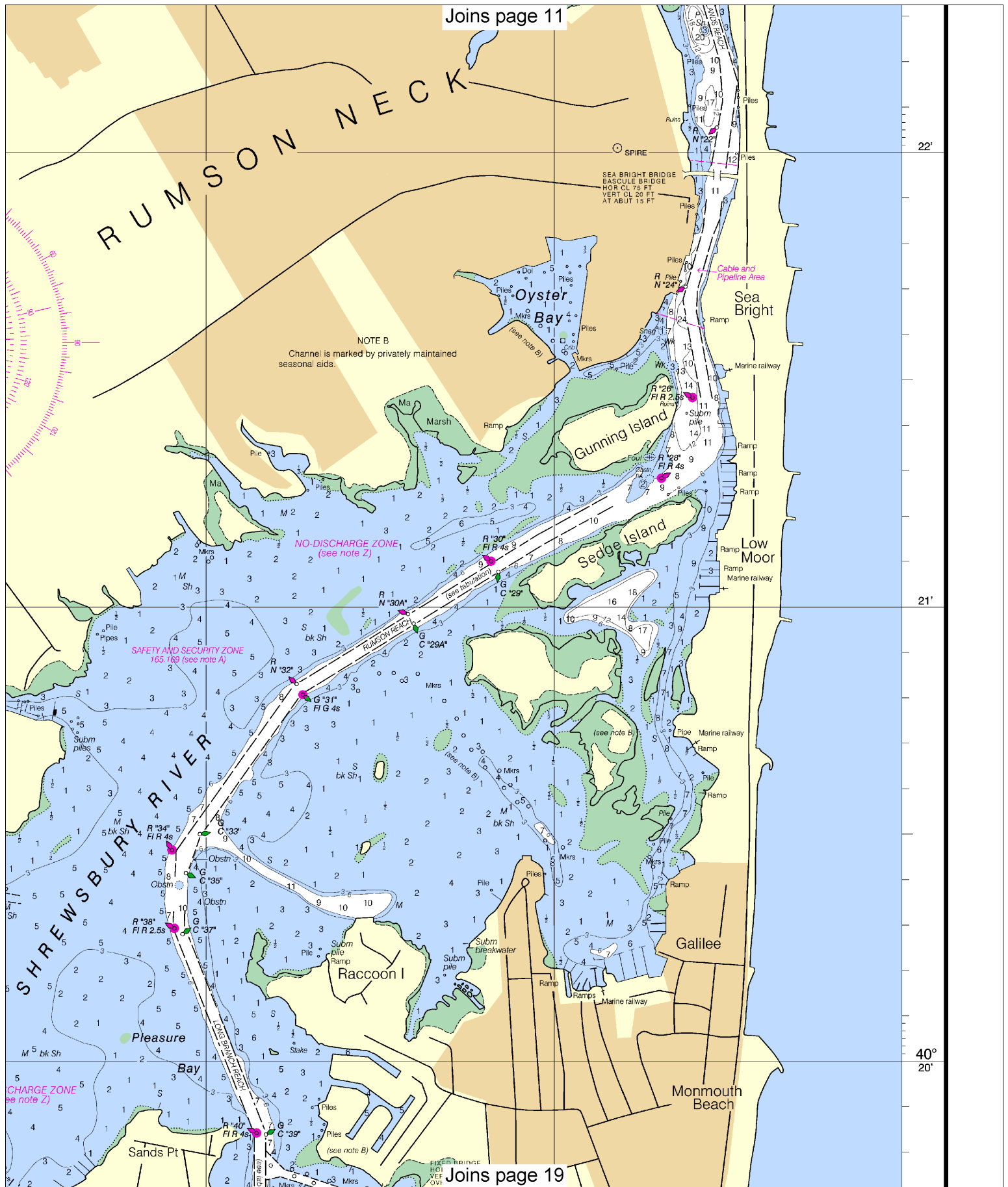
RUMSON NECK

Joins page 15

Sea
Bright







40°
20'

19'

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

4th Ed., Oct. /08 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 4/08
Corrected through LNM Sep. 30/08

12325

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improvements to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

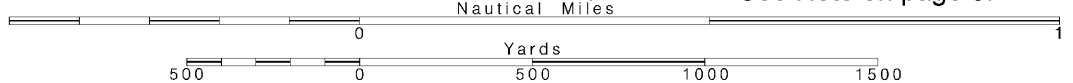
16

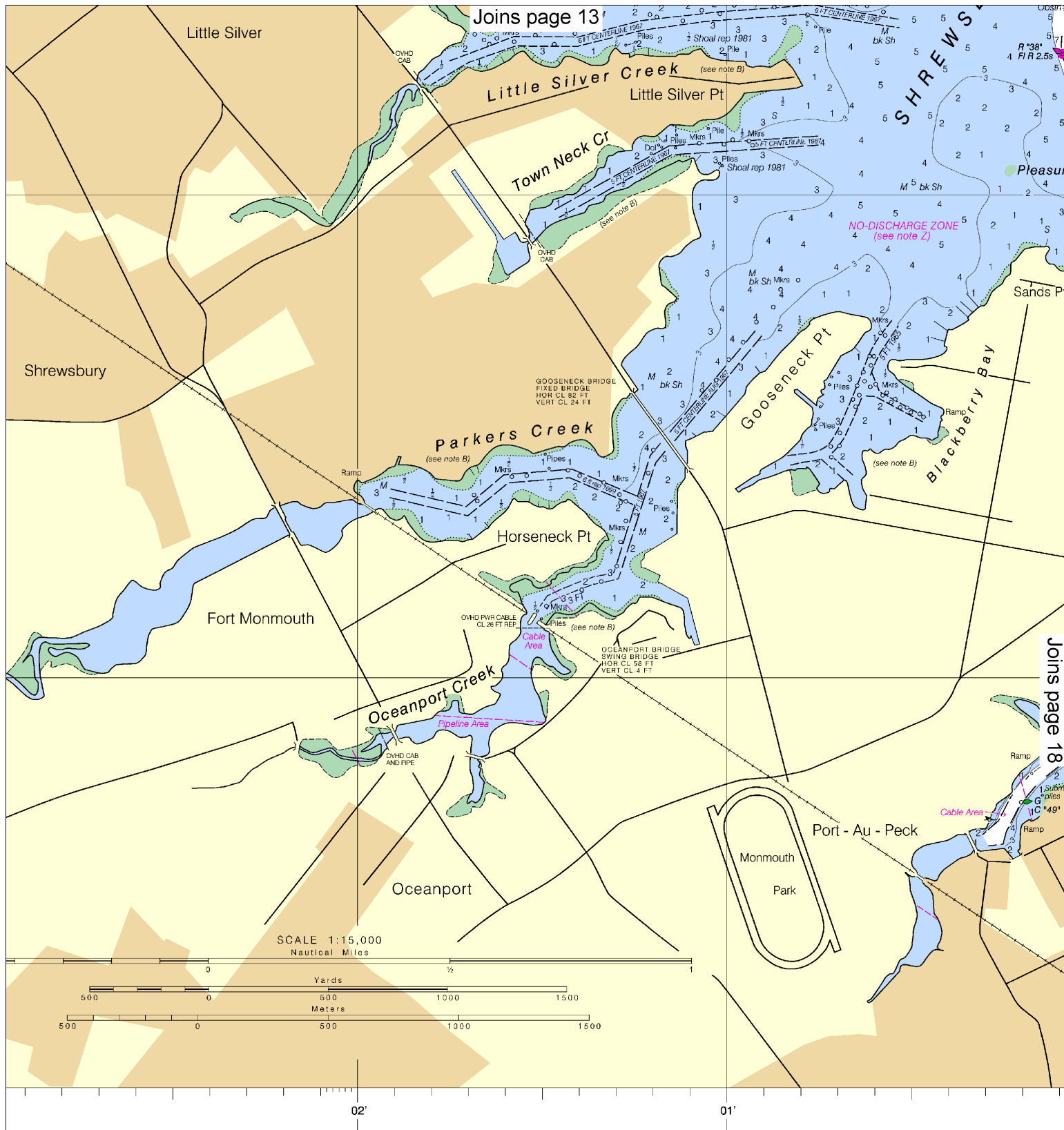
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000

See Note on page 5.

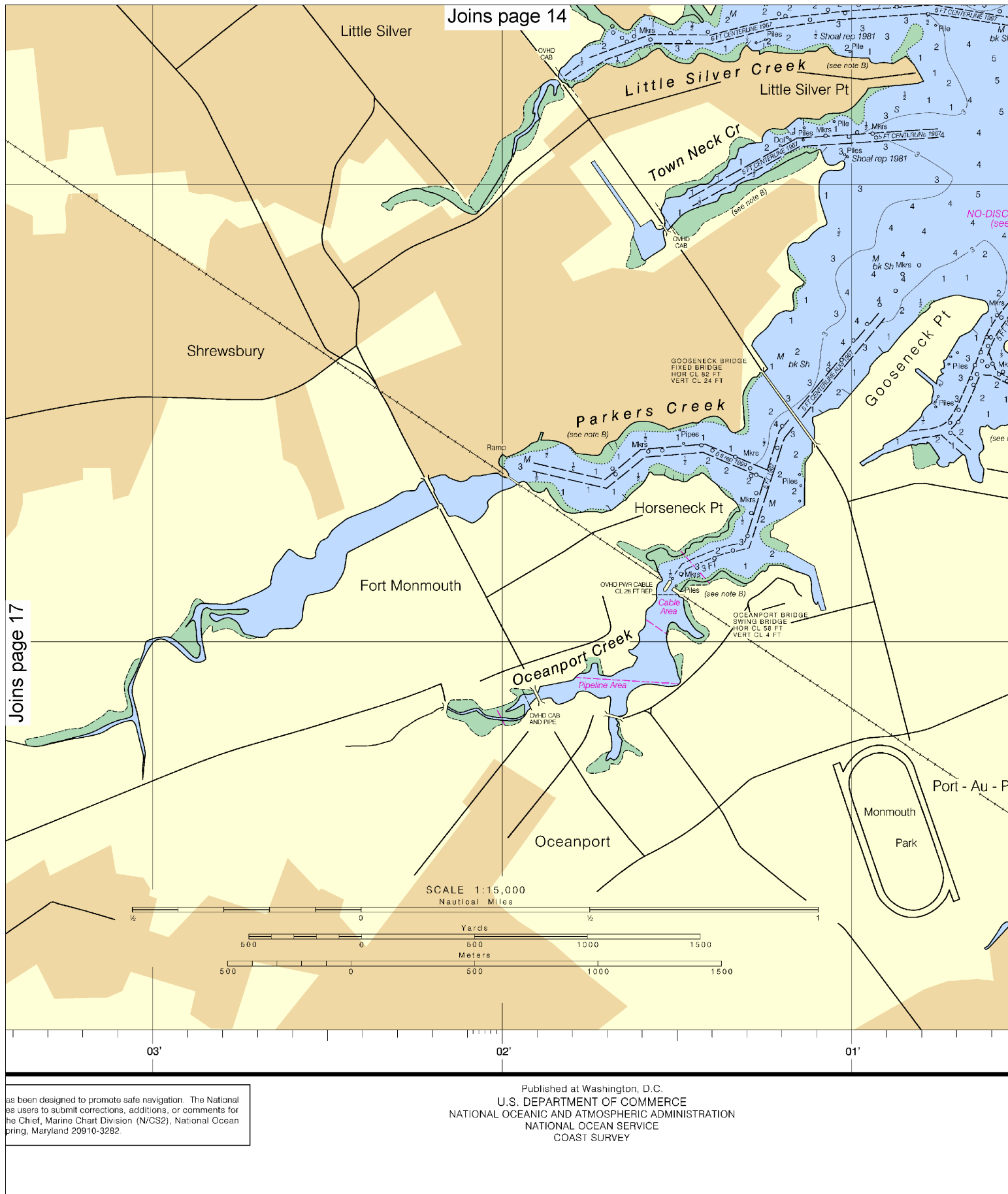


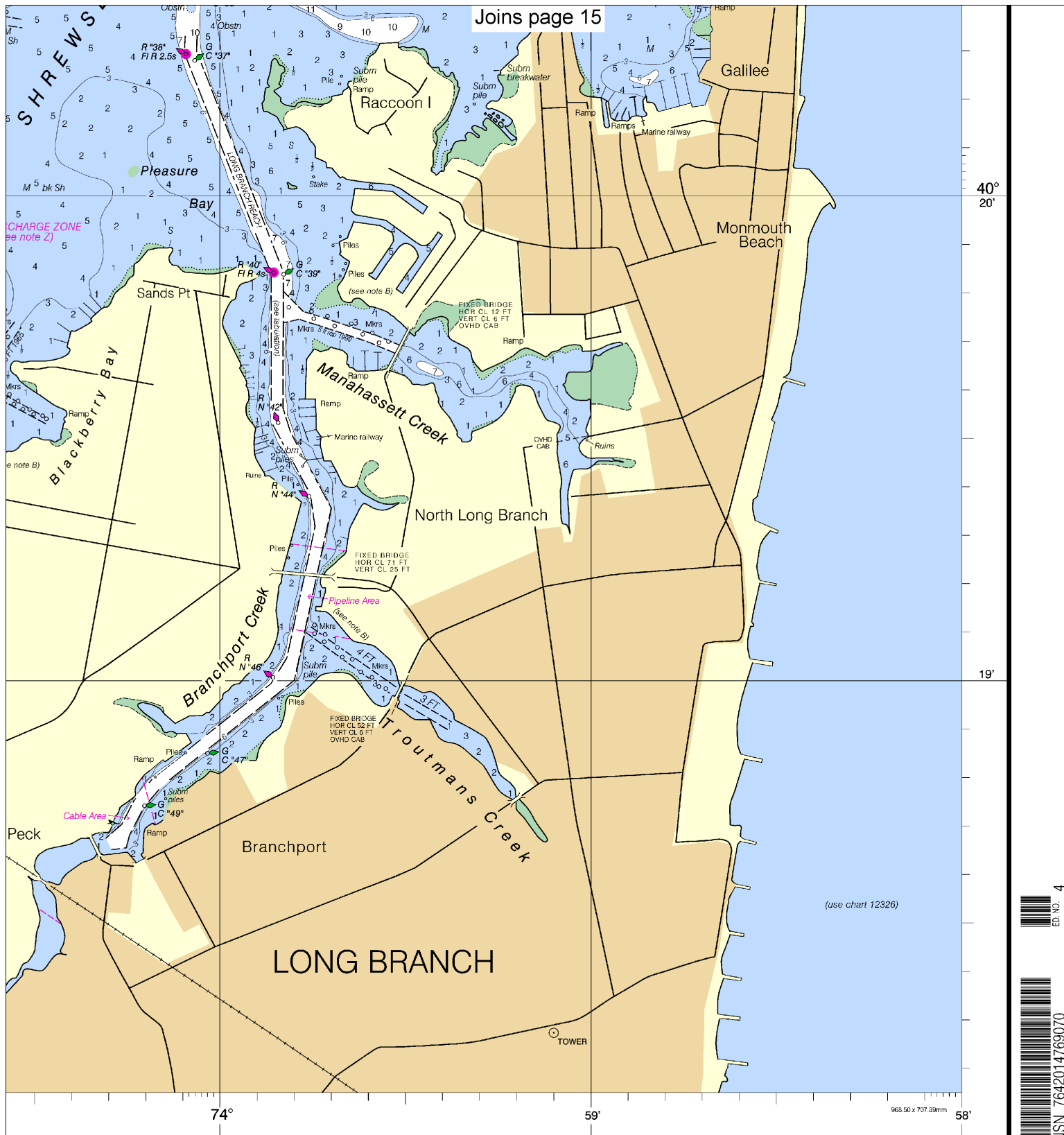


ion. The National
or comments for
National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5
FEET	6	12	18	24	30
METERS	1	2	3	4	5





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12325



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

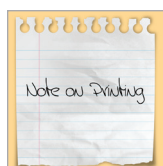
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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